NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—SHANDY MAGUIRE—JACK AND THE BUANSTALE—JONATHAN BRADFORD. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Miss LATURIA WARREN—COMMODORS NOTE, &c., at all bours. COLLERN BAWX—Afternoon and Evening. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway -ETHIOPIAN BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute. 66-Freedway — ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANGES, &c.—Tw. PORTERS

COOPER INSTITUTE, Breadway.-Dr. Colton's Ex BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.-LIVING WILL AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway.-Bal-PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS. 563 Broadway.

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THE SITUATION.

We learn by despatches from Cairo that the expedition of McClernand and Porter up the Arkansas river has achieved a victory over the rebels at Arkausas Post, about fifty miles from the mouth, on Sunday last. The enemy surrendered, leaving all their guns, stores and ammunition in our hands. They lost five hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and we captured between five and seven thon sand prisoners.

General Brown, in a despatch to General Curtis describes the late battle at Springfield, Mo., as a terrible and protracted engagement, lasting thirteen hours. The rebels numbered five thousand.

Despatches from Nashville state that Genera Bragg has been susperseded by General Longstreet. The army of Longstreet is said to be as

We give in full to-day the annual Message of Jefferson Davis to the rebel Congress, a summary of which we published in our columns yesterday.

The Alabama is again at her work of destruction upon our merchant ships. The schooner Union which arrived at Jamaica on the 8th inst . was captured by the rebel pirate, but subsequently released, as her cargo belonged to British subjects. She brought with her, however, the crew of a Boston bark-the Parker Cook-which had only the protection of the Stars and Stripes, and not the easign of England, to protect her, and hence (thanks to the Navy Department) was seized and burned by the Alabama. The Harriet Lane, which has been sent to sea by the rebels to assist the Alabama, has now half a dozen United States ver sels on her track, Admiral Farragut having sent the Brooklyn, the Sciota and other vessels to recapture her if possible, and to destroy the rebel gunboats in Bayou Buffalo.

Major General Dix contradicts the statements of the Richmond papers that our troops were defeat ed by the rebel General Roger A. Pryor on the 9th inst., at Providence Church, near Suffolk. It appears from the official report of General Peck that the enemy crossed the Blackwater in considerable force, and attempted to drive in our right wing. In-Cantry, cavalry and artillery were employed by the rebels : but they were repulsed by Major Wheel an's New York mounted rifles. At dusk the enemy's advance was charged upon and driven back upon his support. So that it was a victory for our erms, instead of a defeat, as boastingly claimed by Pryor.

In the Senate yesterday a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of half a million for the Capitol extension, and two hundred thousand dollars for the new dome. The Military Committee reported back the bill to suspend the sale of land on she South Carolina and Georgia coast, with an amendment as a substitute. A bill to prevent and punish fraud on the government was introduced and referred. A resolution was adopted directing the Pinance Committee to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of encouraging emigration from Europe to the United States. A resolution was adopted calling for informa-Missouri to raise ten thousand men for local defence has been exceeded. A resolution directing inquiry as to the practicability of widen Ing and deepening the Fox and Wisconsin rivers Dommittee to inquire into the efficiency of the con ptraction of iron-clad vessels of war was intro fored. It was stated that the whole matter had and referred to a board of competent engineers

whereupon the resolution was rejected. A bill authorizing heads of departments to appoint persons temporarily to discharge the du-ties of said officials was reported. The bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the civil service was passed. The bill providing pecuniary aid for emancipating the slaves in Missouri was then taken up, and Mr. Henderson, of souri, made a speech in support of the measure. At the conclusion of his remarks the bill was laid aside. The bill providing for consolidating the aside. The bill providing los sed and postponed. regiments in the field was discussed and postponed. A resolution was adopted that the Vice Preappoint a member in the Board of Regents of the onian Institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Pearce. A resolu tion was adopted instructing the Committee on Territories to report whether the publication of the message of the Governor of Utah had been suppressed; if so, what were the causes and what was the message. The bill to increase the clerical called up, and Mr. Lane reiterated his suspicions of the loyalty of General Meigs. No action was taken on the bill, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives several private bills were considered. The bill reported last June from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with amendments, authorizing the enlargement of the Mississippi and Michigan canal for the passage of gunboats, munitions of war, &c., and also the enlargement of the Eric and Oswego canals for similar purposes, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario with the Hudson river, was taken up, and a motion to lay on the table disagreed to by a vote of 42 to against 93. The debate on the bill providing ways and means for the support of the government was then resumed, and continue until the adjournment.

Both houses adjourned until Monday next.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate of our State Legislature yesterday, bills were introduced to incorporate the American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Company, and to lay out the streets north of 155th street, in this city. The bill to amend the Game laws was reported upon favorably. A resolution was adopted calling for information in reference to the amoun of coin paid for interest on the State debt, and as to whether any deduction was made on account of the premium on the precious metals. Lieutenant Governor Averill, of Connecticut, being present during the proceedings, the courtesies of the floor were, on motion, extended to him. In the Assembly the proceedings were opened and continued smidst great excitement. Mr. Sherwood, the re publican candidate for Speaker, withdrew from the contest; Mr. Depew, of Westchester, who was nated as his successor in the race, also resigned. Mr. Callicot, democrat, of Kings county was nominated by the republicans for the Speaker ship. This gave rise to a long and very warm party discussion, in which the whole day was consumed, no vote being taken for Speaker. Before djourning it was agreed that the balloting should proceed at twelve o'clock to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A Liverpool paper of the 2d of January says the French transport Seine has received instruc-tions to go to Alexandria for a battalion of one nd men, composed of negroes of Darfour, which Said Pacha, of Egypt, has offered the Em peror for his expedition to Mexico. They are old well trained troops, sufficiently brave, and not lia-ble to be affected by hot weather or fever, which qualities will give them an immense advantage over the Mexican guerillas.

The steamer Cumbria, from New Orleans, arrived at this port yesterday, with very interesting news from the Mississippi. The letters from our ern papers, which we publish to-day, will furnish all the intelligence which the reader can desire. The Cumbria ran great risk of capture; but through the skill and ingenuity of her captain she evaded the plans of the rebel pilot. The accounts of the attack of the federals on Vicksburg, and the sanguinary conflicts that followed, will be read with great interest.

The bark Pallas, Captain Biddell, from Belize Honduras, on the 2d instant, reports that during the month of December a number of Confederate schooners arrived at Belize laden with cotton having run the blockade from Sabine Pass and The last arrival was from Mobile, being a vessel called the Pelican, with eighty-four bales of

Hon. David Turpie, who has been chosen by the Legislature of Indiana for United States Senator will take the seat in the present Congress now ocpointed by the Governor to fill the place after th expulsion of Jesse D. Bright. His term ceases with the present Congress. Mr. Turpie was the of Schuyler Colfax in the Ninth dis trict, at the October election, for member of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was defeated.

The Senate on Wednesday confirmed the nomi-nation of Richard S. Field as Justice of the United States Court in the district of New Jersey, in place of Philemon Dickerson, deceased. Mr. Field has just been superseded in the United States Senate by Colonel James A. Wall, and therefore steps from the Senate Chamber to the District

The election of Alexander Ramsey to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Minnesota will probably cause him to resign the office of Governor of the State before the 4th of March next. The office of Lieutenant Governor is now held by Hon ally a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress after the 4th of March, he having been elected to the House of Representatives in the Second district, the duties of the Executive will probably devolve upon Hon. J. H. Baker, the Secretary of State.

All the bodies of the Sioux Indians who were re cently executed at Mankato, Minn., have been esurrected by the doctors for scientific purposes The losses of the Massachusetts regiments in the battle of Fredericksburg were ninety-nine killed seven hundred and forty-eight wounded and

seventy-one missing.

The question, "Who furnished the transportation for General Banks' expedition?" still remains un answered, and the Senatoria Pcommittee appointed to investigate the matter will return to the St. Nicholas Hotel on Sunday next to glean additiona nation on the subject.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the trial of Joseph Tielor, for arson, was concluded. The jury retired at a quarter past one o'clock, to ten o'clock last night they had not and up agreed. It was rumored that the jury stood eight to four, but whether for or against the prisoner we could not learn.

Alderman Farley received, yesterday, a telegraphic despatch from Alderman Boole, dated Baltimore, stating that the deputation were still unable to obtain a pass to Falmouth. Alderman Book emphatically advises the Committee on National Affairs to convene immediately, and devise some measures for the defence of the harbor of New York. Alderman Farley replies that they cannot are appointed.

in the morning, but better in the afternoon, and closing quite rampantly, with a decided upward tendency. Money was in active domand at 6 per cent. Gold fell to 146 in the morning, rallied to 146%, and closed 146% bid. Ex-

change closed at 161 a 1/4.

There was more firmness in cotton, which closed at 72c. a 723 c. for middlings per lb., with sales of 900 bales. Lighter movements were reported in flour, wheat and corn, which were rather lower, as likewise in provisious and groceries, at about former rates. There was unusua animation and buoyancy in dry goods, particularly do-mestic cottons, with less activity in freights, and no Message of Jok. Davis-The Duty of Mr.

The message of Jeff. Davis to the Confede rate Congress, an abstract of which we published yesterday, and he whole of which we give this morning, is of more than ordinary importance. It is evidently inspired by a conscious security which has never hitherte characterized any manifesto which emanated from the rebel Executive, and it breathes an air of determination and defiance which is not justified by what meets the public eye. It is true that the Confederate President is aware of the divisions and disgust at the North produced by the abolition policy, and particularly the emancipation edict exterted from Mr-Lincoln, which is worth two hundred thousand men to the cause of the rebellion: for it enables the rebel government to prove that their anticipations of the designs of the radical party are fully realized, and to make out a plausible case of justification before the people for the rebellion of the South.

The rebel President gives extracts from Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address, and quotes the resolution of Congress defining the war to be a war for the vindication of the constitution and the maintenance of the Union, and not a war of subjugation or for the purpose of interfering in any way with the domestic institutions of the Southern States; and he then cites the subsequent acts of Congress and the policy of the administration as totally opposite to the pledges under which the war was inaugurated-In relation to the proclamation he adroitly appeals to the sentiment of the civilized worldto the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breasts of our fellew men of all countries to pass judgment on a measure of which several millions of human beings of an inferior racepeaceful and contented laborers in their sphereare doomed to extermination, while, at the same time, they are encouraged to a general assassi nation of their masters by the insidious recommendation to abstain from violence, unless in ecessary self-defence."

The administration and the radicals seem to have given him a chance to appeal to the sym-pathies of the white men of the North and of the Caucasian race throughout the world They have enabled him to consolidate the military strength of the South by a conscript law. to control its financial resources, and unite the people, morally and politically, as one man, while their programme has had a most disastrous effect at the North in dividing and dis. tracting the popular sentiment; and, according to the abolition press, it has utterly demoralized and destroyed the Army of the Potomac, on which the success of the Union cause so greatly depended. Hence the President of the rebellious States is confident in his expectations and rampant in his threats of retaliation. He says he has directed the execution of Gen. Butler and "one Gen. McNeil, who murdered seven prisoners of war in cold blood," if they should fall into the hands of any of the Conf forces; and he has also marked out for ven geance "another general by the name of Milroy," charged with hideous atrocities in Western Virginia. Then he expresses his determination "to deliver to the several State authorities sioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured in any of the States embraced in the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrec-

There may be little in these threats, as the intended victims are not yet in his power, and are not likely soon to be. But there may be something in these menaces after allething more than the mere military, political and financial situation would warrant. It is more than possible, notwithstanding the general terms in which Mr. Davis complains of the European Powers for not recognizing the independence of the Southern confederacy, and for shutting out from their ports privateers and their prizes, he has some understanding with the Emperor of the French, which will be brought to light in due time. In confirmation of this view it is worthy of remark that in the rebel Congress, on Monday, a resolution was introduced eulogizing France "for her endeavors to induce European intervention" And when we cast a clance at the other side of the Atlantic, we find that the relations of Mr. Slidell with Napoleon and his ministers are far more cordial than is consistent with strict neutrality, much less with the warm professions of friendship for the United States which he has constantly made. The greeting of the Emperor to Mr. Dayton on New Year's day was, to say the least, decidedly cold, if it was not a piece of bitter irony under the cir-

Here, then, is abundant foed for the calm effection of Mr. Lincoln. The earnest determination of the South must be met by a corres. ponding determination on his part and on the part of the people of the loyal States; otherwise the Union is irretrievably lest. The same unity of purpose and of action must be developed at the North as at the South. The rebels are terribly in earnest, while everything hat transpires at Washington shows that the administration are, "like Nero, fideling while Rome was burning." There is but one path of safety for the President, and that is to remove from his Cabinet the radicals, fanatics and imbeeiles who have brought our national affairs to a crisis so full of peril, and to put in their places men of well known capacity and of conservative principles, who hold the salvation of the Union paramount to all theories about negro equality, and who will advise Mr Lincoln o withdraw his preclamation and return to the constitution in all things. Let this be dene, and soon shall we witness again the earnest enthusiasm of the people and the troops which marked the beginning of the war. Victory upon victory will ensue, our finances will lourish once more, and the people of the South, having no longer any real object to fight for will lay down their arms and return beneath the shadow of the flag against which they have been waging an unnatural and insensate war for the last two years.

GENERAL ROSECRANS IN DANGER .- We perceive that some of the politicians in Congress are beginning to glorify the admirable qualities of General Rosecrans as a military leader, from which we apprehend that that excellent officer is in some danger. The history of this war on our side is a history of a war against our generals in the field by the politicians, and the moment that any prominent general pro mises to become a popular favorite, from his successes, that moment our intriguing party politicians at Washington commence their work as sappors and miners against him. Let

General Rosecrans endeavor, like McClellan, to have nothing to do with these dirty politicians, and he will hardly escape, unless President Lincoln, once for all, shall "put his foot down firmly," and insist upon it that at least the successful general hereafter shall be re-tained at the head of his army.

AID AND COMPORT TO THE ENEMY BY WHOL BALE.—One of our abolition organs of this city published a letter yesterday, purporting come from the "Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac," which is a contribution by wholesale of "aid and comfort to the enemy All the declared treasonable or disloyal publications of all the newspapers heretofore sup. pressed by the government amount to nothing compared with the mischievous disclosures, it true, of this sensation letter of our aforesaid abolition contemporary. It tells the world and the rebel army in front of ours at Fredericks burg that the "administration looks with dis trust on the Army of the Potomac," and that that army "looks with distrust on the adminis tration:" that General Halleck has denounced this army as "disaffected and dangerous," and that, in fact, "the Army of the Potomac has ceased to exist;" that "the animosity in Washington towards the army is amply repaid by the bitterness of the army towards the Cabinet;" that General Burnside had been ordered to move against the enemy "last Thurs" day week," and that the order was counter manded with the discovery that some of his cenerals "had no confidence in him:" that the army itself has no confidence in him; that the army is demoralized and in a dangerous position, and that the Cabinet is debating whather to break it up, to appoint a new commander or to try another advance under its present organization and leader; and so on to the end of the chapter.

Had a spy been employed by Jeff. Davis to come over into our lines and gather all the information that he possibly could calculated to demoralize our army, to strengthen the enemy and to weaken the government, he would have returned abundantly satisfied with a copy of this aforesaid letter. In the simple fact that the Army of the Potomac has remained stationary since the battle of Fredericksburg there is evidence of something wrong; and from the numerous idle rumors, and bits of fact, and ingenious exaggerations, affoat in Washington, it s easy to understand how the disclosures of the letter in question were woven together. But, whether false or true, if such efforts amon our professedly administration journals to hold up to the contempt of other nations and to the advantage of the enemy our army and our government can be quietly permitted at Washington, it may as well be proclaimed at once that the loyal States are open for the establishment of newspapers directly in the service and pay of Jeff. Davis.

THE PAPER MONOPOLISTS BEFORE CONGRESS CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.-We publish in an other column a report of a meeting of book publishers, held at the Trade Sale Rooms in this city, yesterday, to protest against the continuance of the present practically prohibitory tariff upon foreign paper, and against the outrageous monopoly which a combination of paper manufacturers are attempting to impose upon the public.

The statement of facts made at this meeting is brief, telling and irrefutable. Common paper which sold for ten cents the pound only six months ago, cannot now be obtained for less than twenty cents; and the prices for all other kinds of paper have been propor-tionately advanced. Yet, at this very time, the same grades of paper can be purchased in England at four and a half. five and six and a half pence the pound; consequently, were it not for the oppressive duty of thirty-five per cent upon foreign paper, large quantities would be imported, our revenue-to which foreign paper yields nothing under the present tariff-would be largely increased, the monopoly of our papermakers would be destroyed, and the people relieved of the tax upon

These facts are too plain to require comment or elucidation. It is evident that the recent refusal of Congress to reduce the tax on foreign paper from thirty-five to ten per cent prevents a large increase of the national revenue. Who benefit by this? The paper monopolists. Who suffer? The people, who are obliged to submit to increased taxation to supply this deficiency in the revenue. It is evident also that the people are compelled to pay an unnecessarily high price for books and papers. Who benefit by this? The paper monopolists. Who suffer The book and newspayer publishers and all readers of books and newspapers—that is to

say, ninety-nine one hundredths of the people It is not a little singular that the refusal or Congress to reduce the tariff on paper occurred just after the meeting of the paper monopolists and simultaneously with the appearance at Washington of the committee of lobbyists ap pointed at that meeting, and furnished with ample funds. We have never had a very high opinion of Congressmen; but this coincidence certainly eurious. Something or other must have happened to prove to Congress that right and justice ought not to be considered in this matter: that the public revenue ought not to be increased, and that the people ought to be heavily taxed for the benefit, not of the nation but of a few papermakers. Could it have been filthy lucre? With the case of Simmons before us we must sorrowfully hesitate to

SENATOR WADE ON WEST POINT .- When the bill making apprepriations for the support of the Military Academy at West Point was called up in the Senate the other day, Mr. Senator Wade, of Ohio, expressed very emphatically his opposition to the instlution. "He believed it had been a hotbed of treason. Had there been no West Point Academy there would have been no rebellion. He believed that the very officers from that school were obstructions to the army to-day." Mr. Senator Lane, of Kansas, took the same view, and believed that if the grave is to close over this government its epitaph will be "Died of West Point." Now, we know that Lane is a disappointed aspirant for a high military position, and that he has been once or twice cut out by a West Point officer. We have some faint recollection, too, that "Ben Wade" about a year age was mentioned in some abolition organ as the proper man to wear the castoff shoes of General Scott. We can account, however, for this malignant hostility to West Point of such incurable nigger-worshippers as Wade and Lane partly from the fact that very few of our army officers from that institution are abolition fanatics, and partly because West Point has eclipsed and thrown completely into the shade the military achieve

nte and aspirations of General Fre Senators Wade and Lane could have their we it is probable that the one would be Secretary War, the other General-in-Chief, and that General Fremont would be placed in comm of the Army of the Potomac. But these things can never be, so long as these rabid and ridioulous anti-West Point notions of Wade and Land are scouted by such decided republicans as Senators Wilson, Fessenden, Grimes, Foste and others. West Point survives, and Sens tors Wade and Lane and Fremont must bide

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Successful Expedition Up the Arkansas River.

FORT ARKANSAS POST CAPTURED

Artillery, Ammunition, Stores and Seven Thousand Prisoners Taken,

She brings news of the taking of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, one hundred miles from the mouth, by the land and naval forces under McClernand and Porter. The surrender occurred on Sunday, with all the arms tores and ammunition.

Full particulars have not yet been received. Our loss was reported 200. Rebel loss 550 in killed an

ounded, and from 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners taken. These results may be modified by fuller and more

Additional Details.

CAIRO, Jan. 16, 1868 Fighting commenced at Arkansas Post on the evening of the 10th

On the 11th inst., the garrison of seven thousand me

Our toss is reported to be two hundred, a helis from our own gunboats. The fort mounted nine guns.

An immense amount of munitions of war fell into or

The rebels were cut off from retreat on both sides of the No further particulars

Our Naval Correspondence.

OMERY'S POINT, MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, Jan. 9, 1863.

After leaving the mouth of the Yazoo, the feet, un the command of General McClernand, slowly and leisure steamed up the river to this point, making repeated sto pages, and being just one week in making two hundred and ten miles. At Milliken's Bend, where such a large gupply of dry wood was obtained in going down, we again stopped and took in another large supply. It excites some surprise that it had not been burned during ou absence, but on lauding the eyes of the captains of the beats were gladdened by sooing long-extended ranks lying just as we had left them two weeks before. The reason of the frequent stoppages was, ne doubt, to give officers the opportunity to report to Gen. McClernand. With me more important incidents the fleet arrived at Montgomery peint where it now lies, preparing for two minor expeditions, one up White River and the other up the Arkansas. What is expected to be accomplished is more than I can divine, possibly something which, if i does not wipe away a portion of the stigma of our defeat a from too close a scrutiny into its causes

capture "Arkansas Post," a square fort, with bastions, mounting four thirty-two pound smooth bore guns, and one one hundred pound Parrott gun, and manned by about five thousand troops. It is situated on the first bluffs, about seventy miles above the mouth, following the wind river may prevent the transports going very high up. It is stated that the banks are lined with masked batteries and that on the level ground whose the cut-off make rebel treops.

This is not believed, however, as there appears no add

quate motive for the rebels keeping such a large force at that point. It is probable that the whole of the fleet will me together in the Arkansas, just above the cut-off.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Rebel General Bragg Superseded by General Longstreet-Longstreet's Virginia Corps at Shelbyville-Our Gun-boats on the Way to Nashville, &c. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1863.

treet. The latter's army corps, recently in Virginia, is t Shelbyville.

General Forrest is still near Harpeth Shoshs.

a fleet under convoy of gunboats is on the way here.

Conscripts are descriing the rebel army and fleeing to The river is rising, with ten foot of water on the

FORT HENRY, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1862.

The steamer eleans, with commissary stores for rmy at Corinth has returned. The rebels, to the number of 2,500, are reported en mped in the vicinity of Savannah.

ed that the train which left Pitter Landing on Sunday for Corinth, under an escort of 1,60 nen, has been attacked and captured by the rebels, as their presence in that vicinity was entirely mexpected. They were receiving artillery for the purpose of block-ading the river.

ding the river.

It is believed that no steamers will now be able to go up the river without the protection of gunboats.

Forrest crossed the Tennessee on his retreat at Clifton

THE BATTLE AT SPRINGFIELD. MO.

A despatch from General Brown to General Curtis dated Springfield, 8th, says the battle at that place lasted hirtoen hours. The enemy numbered five thousand picked mounted infantry, with two rifled guns. The expedition was fitted out on the Arkansas river, and marched at least fifty miles in twenty-four hours, skirmishing with our scouting parties most of the way. The enemy opened fire on the town without giving notice to remove the sick or women and children. Our forces, consisting of Missouri State militia, Iowa troops, curolled Missouri militia, con-valencents, and stragglers, numbered two thousand six valencents, and averagers, numbered two incomments of thundred, with two old iron howitzers, one iron six pounder, mounted on wagon wheels, and two brass six pounders. At Vat Lyon the enemy were badly whipped. General Brown was treacherously shot from a secesh re. sidence while leading a charge.

A despatch from General Warren, dated H

A despatch from General warren, dated nounted, texas-county 16, says the enemy are is full retreat toward Arkansas. Marmaduke's (rebel) force in the Hartsville fight was between four thousand and five thousand strong. Their loss was about three hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. The famous guerilla, McGoulé, was among the killed, and the notorieus guerilla, Porter, was badly wounded.

News from Fortress Monroe. GENERAL WISE THREATENS TO HANG UNION OFFICERS

FORTHESS MONROS, Va., Jan. 15, 1863.
The steamboat Thomas A. Morgan, Captain Plim, from forktown, brought down two rebel prisoners (cavalry Yorktown, brought down two rebel prisoners (cavalry men) who have recently deserted from General Wise. These prisoners report that General Wise is now stationed with his command at the White House, and threatens to hang any of the federal officers he may capture who were in the expedition that recently made the successful raid upon the White House. The goods they there captured were brought to Fortress Monroe to day on the steamboat Morean.

Great Snow Storm In Canada West-Sudden Stoppage of All the Ott Wells. Tonoxro, Jan. 16, 1863.

last night.

Great excitement exists in Enniskillen in conse of the sudden steppage of all the flowing oil wells, ing to a greater depth is being resorted to, and the sanguine expectations of reaching another strate of THE ALABAMA AGAIN.

All the same

Two More Vessels Captured by the Pirate.

One of Them Destroyed and the Other Released on Giving Bonds.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PRIZES.

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.

The schooner Union, from Baltimore, arrived at Port laria, Jamaica, on the 8th ultimo, having on board the ptain and crow of the bark Parker Cook, from Boston for Aux Cayes, captured (no date) in the Mona pensage

The Parker Cook was subsequently destroyed.

The Alabama also captured the schooner Union; but, her cargo being owned by British subjects, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage after giving a bend of \$1,500 cm.

ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN FULTON AT BAM The brig Josephine arrived here to-day from Kingster

Jamaica, bringing as passonger Captain Pulton, late of the bark Parker Cook, from Boston for Anx Cayes, burned at sea by the "290" on Nov. 30, off Cape Fagano, St. Do-

The Prizes.

It will be seen by the above despatches that the Alabama has done other damage in the vicinity of the Wess Indian lalands besides capturing the Ariol. On the 20th Ariol, the Alabama was craising of Cape Engano, at the extreme casterly point of the latand of San Domingo, in about latitude 18 30, and fell in with the bark Parker Cook, which vessel was bound from Boston to Aux Cayes. Having taken all the valuable portion of the carge out of the bark, her captain and crew were removed to the Alabama, and the Parker Cook was set fire to and de-

THE PARKER COOK AND HER CARGO. THE PARKER COOK AND HIME CAEGO.

The Parker Cook was a small brig, of about 136 tons
burthen, and had been for some years engaged as a
packet between Salem, Mass., and the coast of AfricaShe was recently owned by E. Habioht & Co., of Boston,
and had been chartered for the West India trade. She
cleared from the port of Boston on the 12th of November cleared from the port of Boston on the 12th of November for the port of Aux Cayes, with an assorted carge, consisting of axes, beef, biscuit, bread in barreis, butter in kegs, cheese in boxes, codfish, crackern, drugs, flour, fish, hams, tard, linsced oil, onions, potatees, pork in barrels, soap, &c., and sailed on the 13th under the charge of Capt. Fulton. Seven days after her departure from Boston she fell into the hands of the pirate, and was by her de-stroyed. Of course, the whole of the above cargo would

stroyed.

THE SCHOONER ONION.

The schooner Union, of Baltimore, is a vessel of a little over one hundred tons burthen, and cleared from that port on the 12th of November, 1863, for Port Maria, Jamaica, by Pearce & Gray. She went out under the charge of Captain Young, and arrived at that port on the 8th of December. On her way she had been captured by the Alabama; but her carge belonging to British houses she was slowed to sail on her voyage, when the control of the sum of the control of the sum of the control of the sum having first given bonds for the vessel for the such of \$1,500, and agreetog to take on board the captain and crew of the burned bark Parker Gook. These involuntary passongers were taken to Jamaion, whonce the cap-tain salled to Baltimore, whore he has arrived in the brig

But What About the California Steam

There are two California steamers that are much over due—namely, the America and the Champion. The America sailed from this port on the 11th of December is rica sailed from this port on the lith of December in company with the Ocean Queen, and arrived at Aspin-wall on the 22d. When the Ocean Queen left Aspinwall on the 24th the America was still there; but since the we have not heard of her. The Ocean Queen arrived here on the 3d of January and sailed again on the 12th. Had the America sailed at her usual time on the 12th. Had the America samed at her untail time she would have been over due more than a week since. The Champion is now over due about five days, and there is yet no news of her safety. We have already called our readers' attention to the fact that both these vessels have been in great danger of capture, and we do not yet know but that the notorious Semmes may do not yet know but that the neorotous seamers may have caught up these two missing steamers. It is not impossible that the America may not have left Aspiawalt up to this date, as her time of salling is very irregular; but it is to be reasonably supposed that the Champion, belonging to the regular mail line, would have left that pert at her usual time. Consequently, if we do not hear of her soon we may expect that some disaster has befallen her, if not to the America verument, and especially the Navy Department, to be themselves, and rid the seas of its present annoyance.

The threat of England to send out a fleet to annihilate her unless she be more careful with regard to scritish property has made Semmes very particular te respect cargoes shipped on British account; therefore whyshould perty has made Semmes very particular te respect goes chipped on British account; therefore why-she one vessel be allowed to brave the whole naval foro the United States, when she thus qualls from a the from a country three thousand miles distant?

The Anglo-Rebel Steamer Princes Royal.

Boerow, Jan. 16, 1863.

A letter from Halifax gives the following description of A letter from Halifax gives the following description of the Bristish steamer Princess Royal, previously reported as having sailed from that port for Nassau, with a valua-able cargo, principally powder and munitions of war. The vessel is built of iron and schooner rigged. She is

The vessel is built of iron and schooner rigged. She is propelled by a screw, and makes an average speed of about twelve knots. After coaling at Cunard's where she ran out into the stream, and for the last two days painters have been busy transferring her hull, spars, funnel, &c., from black to lead color. Her captain professes to belong to New York, but it is certain that his real intention is to run the blockade if he can. Being short of one or two hands, he engaged two young men at Halifax, to whom he promised a handsome bounty if he should succeed in getting into Charleston. The Princess Royal has ten large guns in her hold; she has no guns on deck, and the cargo is represented as a most valuable one. She was built at Greenock, Scotland, in 1861, and is a beautiful-model.

The Princess Royal sailed from Halifax January 12.

Requiem Mass for the Fallen of the

Irish Brigade.

The requiem mass for the ropose of the fallen of the Irish Brigade drew together an immense congregation yesterday morning at the cathedral. The interior of the

Irish Brigade drew together an immense congregation yesterday morning at the cathedral. The interior of the church was appropriately appointed for the solemn occasion, and on every side and oh every face, when the people had filled the pews and the asies, were observable evidences of the deep emotions which the occasion was so well calculated to excite. The cathedral was itself a monument of sorrow, clad in the hues of mourning. It bere its sillent testimony of the truth of the living to the memory of the heroic dead. Numerous tapers lighted the antependeum, and from altar and tabernacle dispelled the gloom which nature itself seemed to have thrown around the occasion.

The mid sisle of the church was kept vacant for the honored remains of the dead. In the centre of the cathedral the memorial catafalque was erected, covered by a velvet pall, which, as usual, was ornamented by a whitecross. Twelve immense tapers illumined the improvised tomb within which the remains of the brave symbolically sliept. On either side of the catafalque stood a guard of honor, consisting of twenty marines. Two officers officiated as sentinels.

An immense crowd of people had early gathered, and speedily filled up the pews and crowded the side asies. A little after ten o'clock several officers of the Irish Brigade passed up the aisle, Brigadier General Meagher beading the cortege, followed immediately by the galiant Nugeat, presenting in worn looks and a hatting step the proofs of his valor and devotion to country on the easanguised field of Frederickaburg. Whe more honorably or characteristically than Nugeat could represent Irish valor or Irish Beleity? Through the kindness of Capitain Mead, the excellent band of the North Carolina guardahip were present, and assested in the musical portion of the ceremony.

The "Diss Irac" was beautifully rendered by the cheir.

Mean, the excellent bands in the musical portion of the ceremony.

The "Diss Irac" was beautifully rendered by the cheir. At the close of the celebration of the mass the fire. Father O'Reilly ascended the pulpit and delivered the funeral coration—an eloquent and beautiful tribute to the gallantry and heroism of the fallen heroes of the Irish Britania.

gade.

After the sermon a dirge was performed, during which
the clergy and attendant acolytes marched from the high
altar to the cenotaph in the centre aisle in the following

Acolytes, with Thurible and Navicular.

Acolyte with holy water.

Sub-Descon, with cross taper bearers on either side.

The "Requiem Atternum" was then pronounced, after which arose the solomn strains of the "Requiescant in pace," when the large congregation dispersed.